## **Bureau of Labor Statistics**

**Dallas, TX 75202** 

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## HIGHLIGHTS OF SAN ANTONIO, TX NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY NOVEMBER 2001

Workers in the San Antonio, Texas, metropolitan area averaged \$15.97 per hour during November 2001, according to a new survey released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Bob Gaddie reported that white-collar workers averaged \$19.89 per hour and accounted for 56 percent of the workers in the area. Blue-collar employees averaged \$12.44 per hour and represented 24 percent of the workforce, while the remainder worked in service occupations and earned \$9.43 per hour. (See table 1.)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) presents straight-time earnings for all occupations in establishments with 50 or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. The survey excludes agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal government. This NCS covered 222 firms representing 296,600 workers in the San Antonio metropolitan area, which includes Bexar, Comal, Gualalupe, and Wilson Counties in Texas. Seventy-five percent of those represented worked in private industry.

In the San Antonio metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for 45 detailed occupations. (See table 1.) Among white-collar workers, financial managers averaged \$31.52 per hour; accountants and auditors, \$22.90; and secretaries, \$12.41. Blue-collar occupations included electricians at \$19.86 per hour; truck drivers at \$12.42; and stock handlers and baggers at \$7.33. In the service occupations, public service police and detectives averaged \$20.97 per hour; nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants, \$9.47; and cooks, \$8.21.

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, full-time employees in the San Antonio area averaged \$16.75 per hour and part-timers earned \$8.01. Union workers in blue-collar jobs averaged \$16.98 per hour, while their nonunion counterparts made \$11.69. Private industry workers at establishments employing 50-99 workers averaged \$13.42 per hour and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$18.47.

The NCS is part of a statistical program that will eventually integrate three separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program increasing the amount of data available. Data provided by the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. Average rates of pay are also available for levels of work within an occupation based on knowledge, skill, independent judgment, supervision received and other factors required on the job.

## **Survey Availability**

Complete survey results are contained in the <u>San Antonio</u>, <u>TX National Compensation Survey November 2001</u> (Bulletin 3110-56). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the Dallas Information Office by calling 214-767-6970. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at <a href="http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm">http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/compub.htm</a>. Select survey tables can also be obtained from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service in Dallas by dialing 214-767-9613 and requesting documents 9540 and 9541.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Dallas Information Office at 214-767-6970 from 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. CT.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings, 1 all workers: 2 Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, San Antonio, TX, November 2001

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent
All excluding sales	\$15.97 16.22	4.2 4.3	\$15.27 15.53	5.6 5.8	\$18.20 18.20	4.4 4.4
White collar	19.89	4.7	19.38	6.1	21.39	5.4
White collar excluding sales	20.94	4.6	20.75	6.1	21.39	5.4
Professional specialty and technical	23.94	3.8	24.16	5.6	23.69	5.0
Professional specialty	26.41	3.8	27.55	6.1	25.31	4.3
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	-	_	-		_	_
Mathematical and computer scientists  Natural scientists	30.31	5.9 –	30.24	5.9 –	_	_
Health related	24.44	8.9	24.97	9.6	_	_
Registered nurses	21.12	3.4	20.98	3.9	_	_
Teachers, college and university	38.66	3.5	_	_	_	_
Teachers, except college and university	27.19	3.6	_	_	27.30	3.6
Elementary school teachers	29.07	9.1	_	_	29.59	8.6
Secondary school teachers	29.05	4.6	_	_	29.36	4.4
Librarians, archivists, and curators	_	_	_	_	_	_
Social scientists and urban planners	_ 10.50	_ 7.5	_	_	44.07	-
Social, recreation, and religious workers Social workers	12.53 12.64	7.5 8.5	_		14.07 14.07	4.3 4.3
Lawyers and judges	-	0.5	_		-	- 4.5
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and						
professionals, n.e.c.	_ 15.24	6.7	16.02	_	-	-
Technical  Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	15.34 13.06	6.7	16.03 13.52	8.0 8.8	13.63	9.2
Licensed practical nurses	12.17	4.0	12.98	2.4	_	_
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.16	8.0	31.47	9.0	29.28	12.3
Executives, administrators, and managers	36.32	9.3	35.96	11.1	38.38	6.8
Financial managers	31.52	5.1	31.40	6.0	-	-
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public						
relations	38.82	7.8	38.82	7.8	_	_
Administrators, education and related fields	39.99	8.2		<u> </u>	39.99	8.2
Managers and administrators, n.e.c	47.49	23.0	48.20	24.1	-	_
Management related  Accountants and auditors	23.91 22.90	7.2 9.4	25.22 23.02	7.5 9.6	15.59 –	6.5
Personnel, training, and labor relations	22.90	9.4	23.02	9.0	_	_
specialists	18.00	9.7	_	_	_	_
Management related, n.e.c.	18.90	11.6	-	-	-	_
Sales	12.69	16.8	12.69	16.8	_	_
Sales workers, other commodities	10.86	14.8	10.86	14.8	_	-
Cashiers	7.67	9.4	7.67	9.4	-	-
Administrative support, including clerical	12.27	4.4	12.45	5.1	11.46	4.4
Secretaries	12.41	6.5	10.85	8.8	12.96	6.3
Receptionists	8.03	3.4	8.03	3.4	-	_
Records clerks, n.e.c.	13.70 11.78	6.5 6.7	14.02	7.2 7.2	-	_
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks  Stock and inventory clerks	9.45	6.0	11.88 9.85	5.4	_	
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	15.36	11.3	15.53	12.0	_	_
General office clerks	10.71	6.0	11.08	8.0	_	_
Bank tellers	10.35	5.1	10.35	5.1	-	_
Data entry keyers	11.09	5.4	11.11	5.7		
Teachers' aides Administrative support, n.e.c.	10.84 13.44	5.0 14.6	– 13.59	- 15.8	10.84 –	5.0
Blue collar	12.44	5.2	12.16	6.1	14.23	5.3
Precision production, craft, and repair Electricians	16.57 19.86	5.5 7.5	16.46 –	6.3	17.24 –	7.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.93	7.0	9.79	7.5	-	_
Assemblers	10.62	21.9	10.62	21.9	_	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings, 1 all workers: 2 Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, San Antonio, TX, November 2001 — Continued

Occupation <sup>3</sup>	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)	Mean	Relative error <sup>4</sup> (percent)
Blue collar –Continued						
Transportation and material moving	\$10.76	5.7	\$9.84	7.2	\$12.75	5.3
Truck drivers		5.6	11.58	5.6	_	_
Bus drivers	11.09	11.9	_	_	_	_
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.99	6.9	8.90	7.5	9.96	6.5
Stock handlers and baggers	7.33	5.9	7.33	5.9	_	_
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c	11.97	14.7	11.88	15.3	_	_
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.		3.9	7.21	3.9	_	_
Service	9.43	6.4	7.17	4.4	13.57	7.4
Protective service		8.2	_		19.22	8.0
Firefighting		9.8	_	_	16.10	9.8
Police and detectives, public service	20.97	6.5	_	_	20.97	6.5
Food service	6.22	7.8	5.47	4.6	11.63	12.9
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.53	7.0	3.53	7.0	_	_
Waiters and waitresses	2.51	8.5	2.51	8.5	_	_
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	5.42	13.9	5.42	13.9	_	_
Other food service	8.73	7.1	7.83	3.8	11.63	12.9
Cooks	8.21	5.4	8.19	5.9	_	_
Kitchen workers, food preparation	8.66	9.7	_	_	_	_
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.49	2.2	6.49	2.2	_	_
Health service	10.19	3.4	9.30	4.2	_	_
Health aides, except nursing	11.97	4.6	10.85	2.3	_	_
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants		5.0	8.82	6.0	_	_
Cleaning and building service  Supervisors, cleaning and building service	8.22	5.3	7.56	6.1	9.30	4.1
workers	11.14	9.2	_	_	_	_
Janitors and cleaners		8.1	6.81	9.2	9.22	4.3
Personal service		4.9	8.20	6.2	9.22	.9
Early childhood teachers' assistants		.9	0.20	0.2	9.84	.9

<sup>1</sup> Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.
2 All workers include full-time and part-time workers.
3 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

Table 2. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> by occupational group,<sup>2</sup> National Compensation Survey, San Antonio, TX, November 2001

	Private industry and State and local government						
Occupational group	Full-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Part-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Union <sup>4</sup>	Nonunion <sup>4</sup>	Time <sup>5</sup>	Incentive <sup>5</sup>	
	Mean						
All occupations	\$16.75 16.90	\$8.01 8.18	\$17.75 16.79	\$15.82 16.17	\$15.24 15.62	\$23.26 23.45	
White collar	20.87 21.67	9.20 10.21	18.44 16.60	20.01 21.29	18.93 20.10	27.23 -	
Professional specialty and technical	24.35 26.89 15.33 31.30 14.24	11.27 9.34 - - 7.15	- - - -	23.94 26.41 15.34 31.16 11.12	23.66 26.26 15.34 30.21 8.66	- - - - 22.59	
Administrative support, including clerical  Blue collar  Precision production, craft, and repair	12.64 12.58 16.57	9.85 8.62 –	16.60 16.98 –	11.20 11.69 15.89	12.11 12.24 15.92	14.47	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.93 10.65 9.17	- - 7.20	- - -	9.88 10.46 8.29	10.35 10.60 9.10	- - -	
Service	10.13	6.17	-	9.43	9.41	-	
	Relative error <sup>6</sup> (percent)						
All occupations	4.2 4.3	6.3 7.5	5.5 3.3	4.6 4.6	4.5 4.6	11.3 13.3	
White collar	4.6 4.6	6.7 7.5	9.5 4.5	5.0 4.8	5.3 5.1	7.5 -	
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty Technical	3.8 3.7 6.9	13.5 11.6 –	- - -	3.8 3.8 6.7	4.0 4.1 6.7	- - -	
Executive, administrative, and managerial Sales Administrative support, including clerical	8.0 17.6 4.6	5.6 9.2	- - 4.5	8.0 14.2 3.6	10.6 10.0 4.6	15.8 -	
Blue collar	5.3 5.5 7.0 5.9 6.9	13.3 - - - - 8.0	4.7 - - -	5.6 6.4 7.1 6.3 2.9	5.1 5.2 6.1 5.9 7.0	31.0 - - -	
Service	6.9	8.9	_	6.4	6.5	_	

<sup>1</sup> Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.
2 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

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information.  $^3$  Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Union workers are those whose wages are determined through

Onlon workers are those whose wages are determined unlocal collective bargaining.

5 Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production

bonuses.  $^{6}$  The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix

Table 3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings1 by occupational group,2 private industry, National Compensation Survey, San Antonio, TX, November 2001

	Full-time and part-time workers						
Occupational group	All private		100	workers or r	more		
Occupational group	industry workers	50 - 99 workers <sup>3</sup>	Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more		
			Mean				
All occupations  All excluding sales		\$13.42 13.48	\$15.75 16.07	\$13.46 13.74	\$18.47 18.43		
White collar White-collar excluding sales		20.47 22.51	19.19 20.46	16.60 19.15	21.08 21.09		
Professional specialty and technical	24.16	23.06	24.35	24.59	24.23		
Professional specialty	16.03	24.98 - 33.47	15.88	17.23	27.91 15.05		
Executive, administrative, and managerial	31.47 12.69 12.45	12.80 12.45	12.66 12.45	12.03 11.73	34.47 - 12.76		
Blue collar  Precision production, craft, and repair		13.05 18.16	11.98 16.05	11.80 15.53	12.41 18.12		
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors  Transportation and material moving	9.79 9.84	-	9.89 8.91	8.81 8.27	10.55 -		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers  Service	8.90 7.17	6.97 5.87			9.20		
Service	7.17			\$15.75 \$13.46 16.07 13.74  19.19 16.60 20.46 19.15  24.35 24.59 28.03 28.27 15.88 17.23 31.01 24.36 12.66 12.03 12.45 11.73  11.98 11.80 16.05 15.53 9.89 8.81 8.91 8.27 9.24 9.24 8.31 8.20  2 error <sup>4</sup> (percent)  6.1 7.6 6.4 8.1 6.8 10.1 6.8 8.6 5.4 9.9 5.1 10.4 9.1 19.8 10.6 11.7 19.3 21.0 5.3 6.6  7.0 9.1 6.0 7.4			
					I		
All excluding sales		13.6 13.8			8.9 9.0		
White collar	-	13.8 13.3		-	9.0 9.1		
Professional specialty and technical Professional specialty Technical	6.1 8.0	22.5 27.6 –	5.1	10.4 19.8	6.4 5.8 7.0		
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9.0 16.8 5.1	15.3 30.7 18.3	19.3	21.0	12.5 - 7.6		
Blue collar	7.5 7.2	16.9 16.6 - - 5.0	-	-	9.6 6.4 8.2 - 7.8		
Service	4.4	6.9	5.5	6.9	_		

<sup>1</sup> Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

2 A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

3 Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria.

survey sampling and collection.

4 The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.